

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1907.
Complete Edition . . . \$10.00
Small 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No 15,365, 號五十六百三千五萬一第 日六初月六年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 15TH, 1907. 一拜禮 號五十月七年七零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

**HAVE YOU
CORNS?**
TRY WATSON'S
CORN PAINT.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE. HIGHLY
RECOMMENDED.
**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
**SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.**
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
BY Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Boxes and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.**

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**
CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
**SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907.**

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**
CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
**CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	12.30 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m.	12.00 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 p.m.	12.30 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 midnight.	2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 midnight.	2.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	12.30 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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8.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m.	12.00 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 p.m.	12.30 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 midnight.	2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 midnight.	2.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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8.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
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11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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9.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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10.00 p.m.	12.00 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
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11.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 midnight.	2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 midnight.	2.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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4.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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8.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	12.30 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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12.30 midnight.	2.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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1.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
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11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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12.30 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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8.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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9.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m.	12.00 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 p.m.	12.30 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 midnight.	2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 midnight.	2.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	12.30 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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6.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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8.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m.	12.00 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 p.m.	12.30 midnight.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 midnight.	2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 midnight.	2.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	12.30 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

INTIMATION.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers and the public generally that from this date, with a view to preventing fraudulent imitation,

A NEW LABEL

bearing our TRADE MARK and fac simile of the label has been adopted for our

CELEBRATED



BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A fac simile of the NEW LABEL appears on page 5.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication but no evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that, the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 15TH, 1907.

We have previously given our opinion of the mischievous rubbish that is printed in a certain class of political fiction—those stories that deal with hypothetical wars between friendly powers, and forecast their results. Sometimes they are written to emphasise the arguments of those who are anxious to prove the necessity of augmenting the army or navy of their respective countries, in which case as a story they are usually somewhat dull. At other times they are merely sensational or viciously alienophobic. It is rarely that their concocters seem able to realize, or to make their readers realize, what war really involves. If they did that, they might provide the antidote for their own poison. Mr. T. Esmier Unwin has published a book called "Armageddon," translated from the German, which seems to us to do this. It is a thrilling story, with much in it that we would rather not have seen printed, but at the same time it should leave the average Jing who reads it less inclined for fight than he was. Admiral Fremantle has written an introduction in which he very properly points out the superiorities of this narrative to the rest of its class. The anonymous author causes war to break out in a way that has recently had a curiously close coincidence. Trouble at Apin led to the landing of a naval force, without the consent of the German governor, very much in the way that an American force was landed at Jamaica, contrary to the wishes of Governor SWETTENHAM. In the story, the American

ship, seeing England embroiled, steamed away without insisting upon landing its men, and the suggestion of the German writer is that America deliberately sought and intrigued for such an outcome, for its own advantage. Admiral Fremantle considers it unjust to cast America for the part of Mephistopheles, and says it is a blot upon the book, "for though our American cousins are certainly cute enough, they have never shown themselves dishonourable in their political relations." There are other blots on the book he has failed to note, such as the ignoble part the French soldiers and sailors are made to play in the fighting. For after the first shots, France joins England, followed by Portugal and Spain, while Germany has the assistance of Austria and Italy. Russia, Japan, and America sit on the fence and subsequently reap all the spoils of battle. The Kilkeny business is brought to an end in a curious "yellow peril" way, the writer picturing a pan-Asiatic league and simultaneous risings and massacres in Africa, India, and China, so that an armistice is arranged at the instance of the Kaiser, while the united enemies march to fight the new peril and rescue their friends. Describing events in China, the author says: "Such events were the punishment of pious belief in the lies of those who had said that the religion of Love was able to modify the wild instincts of the Mongolian race. It was demonstrated that conversion among the Chinese had been only an external act, and that the water of baptism had not been able to alter in a day the racial character imparted by centuries." While the impoverished and enfeebled allies were settling these matters right, Russia seized the Persian port of Bender-Abbas, and America sent England an ultimatum to withdraw all her garrisons from her colonial possessions in the West Indies from Jamaica, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and British Guiana. All these political changes and redistributions, however, are less convincing than the author's word pictures of war and its realities, and these are the parts that justify the whole. If every Californian Jing and every Japanese Jing could be made to digest these vivid passages, the present situation would soon be less strained than it seems to be.

The plague total at date is 174 cases, there having been reported three yesterday.

Owing to the introduction of the premium bonus system in the works of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim engineers and naval shipbuilders, at Edith, on the Thames, five miles east of Woolwich, nearly 2,000 men have gone on strike.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m.: "13th, 7.30 a.m. Cyclone has crossed Ludrone Islands north of Guam moving probably W.N.W."

There was a surprising discussion at a recent meeting of the Greenwich Guardians following upon rumours that detectives from Scotland Yard were making investigations concerning certain cheques alleged to have been received by guardians from contractors to the Union. The matter was referred to by Mr. W. H. Reynolds who moved that the board apply for a Local Government Board inquiry into certain allegations. This was agreed to.

Beginning with July, higher fares were charged on practically all the electric underground railways of London, including the Central London Railway. The uniform fare was first introduced into London by the latter company, but now the tube which made London famous will be the "Tuppenny Tube" no longer. A new tariff of fares has been arranged, and the old charge of "twopence any distance" will obtain only as far as Lancaster-gate.

The Hongkong Legislative Council, which assembled to-morrow (Tuesday) to deal with a resolution "that the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 122 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved," and for the first readings of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to Fire and Life Insurance Companies, and of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance giving to a Foreign (Company) called the Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony.

The jiriksha, the little man-drawn carriage used in Japan, South Africa, and tropical countries, is making a bid for popularity in England. It is likely to prove a formidable rival to the bath-chair in the estimation of invalids. Messrs. Turill, of Long-acre, informed a "Daily Mail" representative that they have three dozen on order at the present moment. A number of them are for invalids and persons suffering from gout and rheumatism. The "Jiriksha" is also being utilized by tourists in Cumberland and the Lake District. For general utility amid such rugged country there is nothing to equal it. Ladies are particularly grateful for it. Army men returning from India and Ceylon, and people settling in secluded parts of the country, are ordering jirikshas. They cost anything from ten to twenty guineas, complete with rubber tyres. In the last three months Messrs Turill have sold more than in the previous five years.

In order to swell the Jamaica earthquake fund in Barbados, the Governor recently authorized the issue of a special 2d. stamp, surcharged "Kingston Relief Fund, 1d." with the idea that the stamp should be used as an ordinary penny stamp, and that the fund should benefit by the other penny. It appears that inadvertently the inscription on one sheet of these stamps was printed upside down. A well-known philatelist immediately bought up the lot at the rate of 4s each. The moment the Governor heard of it he ordered that 4,000 more should be struck off. It is easy to imagine the chagrin of the philatelist.

In his report for 1906, published in the Gazette, Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, states that during the year an increasing number of ores and of metals were examined. Most of the metals were various qualities of Chinese tin, of which from 4,000 to 6,000 tons annually pass through Hongkong from Mongtse, Yunnan. The refining of this tin is now one of Hongkong's small industries. The process of purification is carefully done, and is quite successful. It is hoped that, despite counter attractions in the mode of carriage from the mines, this tin may still be dealt with in Hongkong. As the trade and refining has now been carried on here for five years, there seems to be a good prospect of its continuance and increase.

Thus the *Australian Star* of May 14: A very large turtle, known in some quarters as the "Chinese Devil," which was caught in the vicinity of Botany Roads on Saturday last, caused quite a flutter amongst a certain section of the local Chinese, who worship it. The fish, which was over 8 ft. in length, and which weighed over half a ton, was taken to the fish market but was almost immediately purchased by the Celestials, who removed it to a lane off Astor-street. It was there guarded jealously and during the evening a religious ceremony was held over it. As the fish can live out of water a great length of time, it was taken to Bondi on Sunday. It was placed in the ocean to "return to China with all their bad luck."

Damages to the extent of £135 were obtained against Miss Connie Ediss, the well-known Gaiety favourite, for an accident in which her motor car was concerned. The action, which was heard in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury, was brought by a labourer named Moss Lee, employed by Messrs. Dick Kerr and Co., tramway contractors. It was 25 Nov. of last year, and Miss Connie Ediss was passing through Lewisham in her motor car, which was driven by her cousin, Leo. She was attempting to reach the footpath when he was knocked down. His leg was broken. Miss Connie Ediss drove him to the hospital, where he remained for two weeks. As a result, of the accident, he claimed that he was now unable to do any hard work.

The Marquis Vincenzo Peruzzi, the representative of a Florentine family with a claim over five hundred and thirty years old for £250,000,000 against England, who went to London a few days ago to look after the matter as recorded recently, has finally disposed of his romantic lien on the British throne. In an interview he said: "Why do all the papers want to give me millions? I don't want them; I never asked for them. The whole story is a snare. It was manufactured in Florence (Rome and Milan). They said that when King Edward was in Rome I asked him for £40,000,000, but I have come to London on something more important than forty millions. I have come to be married, and in three weeks I shall be gone."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Express* says that Mrs. Woywats, the wife of a Chicago engineer, has been arrested at her parents' home at Radwanitz, Silesia, on the curious charge of lèse majesté, the offence having been committed in love letters she wrote two years ago. She was originally betrothed to a Pole of the name of Strobowski. They discussed politics as well as love in their billets doux. The girl cancelled the engagement and went to America, where she married Mr. Woywats. She returned two months ago to her parents. Strobowski, thereupon, in order to obtain revenge for being jilted, submitted to the Public Prosecutor Marie's love letters to him, in which she attacked the Emperor's Policy. She was arrested as she was on the eve of starting on her return to Chicago.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., to pass a special resolution, was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shaw, Thomas and Co., at noon on Saturday. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and there were also present Sir Paul (later and Hon. Mr. H. Kewick (consulting committee), Mr. R. Henderson (secretary), Messrs. J. A. Young, E. D. Haskell, and R. Hancock.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting, and the resolution requiring confirmation. The resolution read— That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$300,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 2,000,000 shares issued in the proportion.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—A call of \$5.50 per share will be made immediately. Scrip will be ready on the 22nd instant. That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

LONDON, July 14th.

The Elcho Shield has been won by Ireland, the scores being—

Ireland 1,634.
Scotland 1,621.
England 1,595.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, July 14th.

The Kolapore Cup has been won by the Mother country with a score of 778, Australia being second with a similar score.

A JAPANESE SKETCHER.

LONDON, July 14th.

A Japanese has been arrested for sketching the fortifications at San Diego.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S TOUR.

TOKYO, July 14th.

To-day Prince Fushimi arrived at Tokyo, when there was a great official and popular reception at Shinbashi. H.M.S. *Monmouth* was met at Yokohama and saluted by Japanese cruisers.

SHANGHAI DOCKS DIVIDEND.

SHANGHAI, July 13th.

The Directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company Limited have recommended a dividend of 15s. 3d. per share for the past year.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

LONDON, July 11th.

The spread of the opium habit in the French navy has become such that special instructions for combating it have been sent to the naval commanders; also an important circular directing measures for the improvement of general discipline.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 14th.

Sir A. Nicholson and Count Iwolsky are engaged in the Anglo-Russian negotiations which are proceeding without a hitch, and it is expected that they will be concluded before the autumn. The Tibetan and Afghan questions are already exhausted, and the Persian problems are now being discussed.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, July 12th.

Baron Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has issued a statement in which he says there is no difference or ill-feeling whatever between the Japanese and American Governments; all talk of trouble is a mere phantom, evoked by irresponsible trouble hunters.

STEAMER ASHORE IN THE CANAL.

LONDON, July 12th.

The steamer *Schornhorst* is aground and blocking the Suez Canal. [Refloated same day.]

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is rumoured that Japan is about to issue a Manchurian Railway loan.

THE PEKING TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, July 12th.

Prince Borghese has reached Tomak.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 12th.

President Roosevelt gave a luncheon to Admiral Yamamoto at Oyster Bay; several American and Japanese naval officers were present, also the Secretary of State, Mr. Bacon.

Yesterday Admiral Yamamoto made a speech in New York, in which he dwelt upon the cordial relations existing between the United States and Japan: which he said would never be destroyed by trifling incidents. He appealed to leading Americans not to allow themselves to be led by sentiment from the paths of righteousness.

POLICE COURT.

Saturday, July 13th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

A BAILING THIEF.

The foks employed at a boat establishment, No. 2 Bonham Strand, were greatly surprised to see Chan Tau, a fireman residing at Third Street, enter their shop on Friday, open a show case, and walk out with a pair of boots. He had not gone far, however, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. After hearing the evidence his Worship found the defendant guilty, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

A truck coolie appeared before his Worship to answer a charge of recklessly driving a truck in Jubilee Street and injuring a Chinese girl. It appears that the defendant and another coolie lost control of the truck, which was loaded with merchandise, while descending a hill in Jubilee Street. The unmanageable truck knocked down the complainant passing over her foot. It was found necessary to remove her to hospital. His Worship ordered the defendant to pay \$10 compensation.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

At the instance of Detective Sergeant Sullivan, Pang Kua, a salesman in a jeweller's shop at No. 154, Queen's Road Central, was arraigned on a charge of being in possession of a number of Hongkong and Chinese spurious twenty-cent pieces, which were found in a box of his to belong to him. Accused denied the charge, stating that the spurious money had been received in business transactions, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), who appeared for him, applied for an adjournment. The case was remanded for a week, and bail fixed in the sum of \$500.

BEFORE MR. G. N. ORME (Second Police Magistrate).

ALLIED LARCENY.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared to defend a prisoner named Chan Tau, who was charged with the larceny of \$20 from a Singapore Chinaman. The complainant, it appears, sent to a Money Changer's shop in Canning Road Central to change two Straits ten dollar bills. The defendant who was standing alongside him told him the money was not negotiable in Hongkong, and taking the bills out of his hand, passed them to an accomplice who ran away with them. Chan also attempted to escape, but was arrested. The case was adjourned, and the defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$100.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Saturday, July 13th.

BEFORE COMMANDER BASIL TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

A LAUNCH COLLISION.

His Worship held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the unlicensed steam launch K 4, of which Lau Yau is coxswain, and the licensed steam launch *Cheung Lee*, of which Ho, master.

John Morrison, harbour engineer to the Dock Company, said he left the *K 4*, lying at the Apier buoy, in K 4 launch. As the ship was about toebb he left on the starboard side, but afterwards ported his helm in order to go east. The *Cheung Lee*, which was approaching from the west, came close round the bows of the *K 4*, the launches meeting nearly at right angles and the stems touching. Witness heard a long blast on the whistle of his launch followed by a short one.

The coxswain of the K 4 said that on shoving off from the Japan he gave a long blast because he was afraid the other launch would collide with his. Then he went ahead and put his helm to port. On drawing ahead he saw the *Cheung Lee* on his port bow, and gave another long blast, of which the *Cheung Lee* took no notice. Witness kept his engines ahead, and his helm a port, but the other vessel came on and struck his launch on the port bow.

The coxswain of the *Cheung Lee* said he was going from West Point to Tsimshatsui at the time of the collision. He came along the southern fairway, and when crossing the bows of the *K 4*, saw the launch K 4 about 100 feet off.

His Worship held that both coxswains were to blame. The coxswain of the K 4 failed to blow the signals laid down in the rules, and the coxswain of the *Cheung Lee* passed too close to the bows of the *K 4*, thereby making it impossible for her to keep clear of the K 4. Both coxswains' certificates would be suspended for two months.

A NEGLIGENT COXSWAIN.

The coxswain of the unlicensed launch K 4 was charged with failing to report to the Harbour Master within 48 hours of his engagement, the name and number of his certificate for registration. Defendant said he was only a substitute, but his Worship ordered him to pay a fine of \$5, in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

DISOBEDIENCE AND NEGLECT OF DUTY.

At the instance of Mr. G. E. Budge, chief officer of the *s.s. Athenia*, John Smith, quartermaster of that vessel, was charged with disobeying the lawful commands of the captain, and with wilful neglect of duty on board the steamer since the 12th instant. Accused pleaded guilty.

Chief Officer Budge testified to giving the defendant orders on Friday night from 8 p.m. till midnight. At about 11.30 p.m. he returned on board drunk, abusive and riotous. Defendant should have relieved the deck at midnight, but he was unfit for duty, and another man had to take his watch. Witness found it necessary to take the police signal, but the defendant was quiet by the time the water police arrived.

Defendant denied making a noise until he was struck by another quartermaster. He was not allowed to keep his watch.

His Worship recorded a conviction and ordered the defendant to forfeit six days' pay.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

From numerous flag poles in the city and from the masts of vessels in the harbour the French Tricolour floated lazily in the gentle breeze and served as a reminder that yesterday was the National Fete day of La belle France. Locally, there were few celebrations beyond the reception at the French Consulate which was adorned with flags in honour of the occasion. Here during the morning there were many gallies, both official and civilian, among the more prominent being the A.D.C.s, to H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, the General Officer Commanding and Commodore Williams, also a number of the foreign consuls. The Pension Française was elaborately decorated, and large numbers of patriots gathered there to celebrate.

In the French Concession at the Shamien the festivities were on a larger scale, and in order that residents of Hongkong might have an opportunity of witnessing them, Messrs. Barretto and Co., the agents of the French steamer *Paul Beau*, ran a cheap excursion to the Chinese city. Many availed themselves of this chance to take part in the afternoon's festivities, and to witness the display of fireworks in the evening.

HONGKONG LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report for 1906 states that there were admitted during the year 134 males and 23 females, making with those remaining on December 31st, 1905, 15 males and 7 females, a total of 184 under treatment. Of these cases there were discharged on recovery or repatriated 157 (having been sent to Canton), 9 died, and there remained under treatment on December 31st, 1906, 18 cases. Acute mental diseases were not very prominent, there being only 24 cases of acute mania—17 males and 7 females. Chronic mental trouble and degenerative mental changes were more prevalent among the native population. Alcoholism again claims a large proportion of subjects—31.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON.

This report, which appears in the *Gazette*, states that there was an increase in the numbers of cattle and swine during 1905 and a decrease in the numbers of sheep and goats. The decrease in these animals seems to be due to the importation of frozen mutton from Australia. The demand for cattle from Manila has been brisk throughout the year and the high prices the Manila dealers offer secure for the Philippines the best of the cattle in the Hongkong market. Greater numbers of cattle now show evidences of hardfending, a practice encouraged by the fact that exporters are willing to pay more per pound for such cattle. The total number of cattle admitted to the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot was 52,391, an increase on 1905 of 3,092. Out of these admissions 213 were rejected on arrival as unfit for food. The rejections in 1905 amounted to 672. At Hung Hom Depot 4,962 cattle were admitted against 5,446 in 1905. The rejections at Hung Hom were 21.

The revenue at Kennedy Town was \$73,955.50 an increase on the previous year of \$6,120.15, and at Hung Hom \$48,338; while the collection of fees at Shaukiwan and Aberdeen, were leased to a contractor as usual. The total revenue derived from the 8 slaughter houses and depots was \$937,888. This is an increase on last year's working of \$13,618.55. The total amount of animals slaughtered in the Colony were—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.
Kennedy Town	22,478	15,755	163,974
Hung Hom	4,963	1,129	28,304
Shaukiwan	—	—	4,474
Aberdeen	—	—	3,471
Total	27,441	16,884	299,163

Grand total of all animals, 244,130.

THE PLOT TO KILL THE TSAR.

I have been made acquainted, wrote the correspondent of the *Standard*, with the following details of the plot against the Tsar, of which an outline was given by M. Stolypin, the Premier, to the Duma. These particulars show the fertility of resource and the deadly intensity of purpose which characterizes the Terrorist organization. The information, which is derived from Court circles at Tsarskoe Selo, indicates that the conspirators aimed not only at the life of his Majesty but that of his infant son, the Tsarevich (born July 30, 1904). A Russian girl student and revolutionary was the acquaintance of a Cossack of the "Corvo," as the bodyguard of the Tsar is termed. She "converted" the soldier, as she thought, to revolutionary principles, and offered him \$200 if he would attempt the life of his Imperial master, the Tsar, and that of the Tsarevich. The assassination was to be accomplished on April 2, when the Cossack's turn came to guard his Majesty's apartments.

The soldier demanded £1,000 as blood money, and the negotiations were prolonged until shortly before the date named, when the Cossack informed the adjutant of Prince Trubezkoy, commander of the Palace Guards, of the efforts which had been made to seduce him from his allegiance. The adjutant directed the Cossack to appear to fall in with the plans of the conspirators and to do as they directed him. As he was proceeding to the palace on the fateful evening to assume his guard duty two men, who had managed to conceal themselves in a shrubbery at Tsarskoe Selo, beckoned to him and handed him two infernal machines, each scarcely larger than a watch. Wonderful workmanship was shown in their construction, and although so small, they contained explosives of enormous power. The Cossack was directed to place them beneath the beds of the Tsar and the Tsarevich.

The guard promised to carry out these instructions, but instead, handed the infernal machines to his superior officers. At the same time measures had been taken for the arrest of the conspirators. The palace had been surrounded on all sides by troops, and the corridor being narrowed the men were captured. Three conspirators, whose whereabouts had been ascertained, were also arrested. In this way a plot, which aimed at the removal in one night of the Tsar and the heir to the throne of All the Russias, was foiled in the very moment which the revolutionaries had chosen for the execution of their atrocious plans.

EYE DISEASES AMONG CHINESE.

The *Gazette* contains a report by Dr. G. M. Harston on the Ophthalmic Department of Tung Wah Hospital in which he states that the objects of the department are twofold—(1.) The relief of the appalling amount of suffering from eye disease existing amongst the Chinese. (2.) The practical training of Chinese students of medicine in this special subject to enable them more effectively to relieve their afflicted fellow countrymen.

With regard to the first of these objects, it has always been the opinion of oculists at home and on the continent that Egypt was pre-eminently the country where eye diseases flourish most. A slight acquaintance with the Chinese calls for a modification of this opinion. The Egyptian Government has recently made most laudable endeavours to cope more effectively with the ravages of eye disease more especially with the infectious ophthalmia by instituting a system of travelling hospitals and these have been a great success.

In Hongkong these infectious ophthalmias are always extraordinarily prevalent. I may mention here that in 1906, I made a systematic examination of the eyes of the children in three of our large charitable institutions in Hongkong the result was the astounding revelation that over 70 per cent. of the children were afflicted with Trachoma. I considered it my duty to make a report on the subject to the Sanitary Board. The Board was interested but frank from adding to its many labours. I can only add that should the Government, which at present is winning such interest in Hygiene as far as school children are concerned, ever desire to deal with the subject, my services if wished for will be as far as the exigencies of private practice permit at His Excellency's disposal.

The infectious ophthalmias have formed the bulk of eye diseases treated during the year. This obtains at all eye hospitals but the relative proportion of these attending at the Tung Wah Hospital for these complaints is far higher than in the case of any other eye hospital, not even excepting the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital which is on certain days inundated with immigrants dumped in East London.

The main causes of blindness in the Chinese are Trachoma and birth ophthalmia. It is pitiful to see the ravages of these diseases. In Hongkong of the two causes trachoma is the more frequent. I have now under treatment a Post Office employee (sent by Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, who in another two months would most certainly have lost his sight from old standing trachoma. This man was going about at his work showing the disease broadcast—every individual using the same towels or basin as this man would in all probability develop trachoma and, if untreated, would run a considerable risk of partial or total blindness. I mention this not as an alarmist (though it is high time somebody sounded the alarm in Hongkong) but merely to call attention to a state of affairs which would not be allowed to exist for a moment in England—where in fact children suffering from trachoma are sent to special schools and are not allowed to attend the ordinary schools.

We have then here in Hongkong a disease flourishing which causes in many cases (not in all but in the majority) partial blindness and sometimes total blindness.

This disease is preventable. His Majesty King Edward in another connection uttered the new famous words, "If preventable, why not prevented?" Further comment is unnecessary. In a small way one has done what one can to check the spread and stamp out existing disease, as far as the three charitable institutions before referred to are concerned, and thanks to hearty and efficient co-operation, one's efforts have been in the main successful.

The appreciation by the Chinese of the ophthalmic department is best shown by the following two facts:—A Chinese doctor at the hospital (i.e., employing Chinese methods) sent his daughter for treatment and another member of the Chinese Medical Staff came for treatment himself much to the delight of the other patients as soon as they discovered his identity.

HONGKONG HOSPITAL.

The report of the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, published in the *Gazette*, states that during 1906 the number of admissions was 2745 as against 2704 in the previous year. The number of free cases was in excess of 19.5, while there was a marked falling off in the number of paying patients. There were 215 operations performed during the year.

The medical officer in charge of the Victoria Hospital for women and children reports that during 1906 the admissions numbered 278 as against 212 in 1905.

During the year there were 73 admissions to Kennedy Town Hospital and 67 to the Hospital "Hygiene." The 18 cases of malignant malaria, shown in Table I, were part of a batch of 60 coolies working on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, who were sent in on short notice and could not be accommodated elsewhere. They were transferred after two days to the Government Civil and Tung Wah Hospitals. The total number of plague cases notified amounted to 891, of which 806 proved fatal, i.e., 90.5 per cent. 49 of these cases were treated in Kennedy Town Hospital and 43 died, i.e., 87.7 per cent. In the Tung Wah Plague Branch Hospital 136 cases were admitted and 124 died, i.e., 91 per cent. It is probable that the true mortality is not so high as these figures would seem to prove, because it is likely that many mild cases at the beginning and end of the epidemic recovered without treatment and are never notified. The majority of the cases admitted to Hospital are in an advanced stage of the disease and are practically hopeless.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer has written an interesting report on the general sanitary condition of the Colony. He notes that during the year twenty-one houses and a portion of another were resumed in the city of Victoria and these together with 30 others were demolished with a view to reducing surface crowding. It is also pointed out that a considerable improvement is always taking place in the matter of scavenging lanes, but the full effect of the Ordinance in this respect will not be noticeable for a considerable number of years.

Coming to the vital statistics he reports that during the year the births numbered 1321. Of these 293 were non-Chinese (161 males and 132 females) and 1028 Chinese (684 males and 344 females). The birth-rate amongst the Non-Chinese community was 14.06 per 1,000 as compared with 17.43 per 1,000 in 1905 and 13.9 in 1904. The nationalities of the Non-Chinese parents were as follows:—British 117, Indian 43, German 17, French 3, American 3, Portuguese 78, Filipino and Malay 18, Japanese 3, Jewish 5, Dutch 2, Persian 2, Arabian 1, and Swedish 1.

The deaths registered during the year numbered 8,379. The death-rate was therefore 25.05 per 1,000. These deaths include 842 from plague, and the death-rate has also been largely influenced by the burning of the steamship *Hankow*. The total number of deaths amongst the Chinese community was 8,857 which gives a death-rate of 25.41 per 1,000, while the deaths registered amongst the Non-Chinese community numbered 292, of which 267 were from the civil population, 17 from the army and 8 from the Navy. This gives a death-rate for the Non-Chinese community of 14.02 per 1,000.

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—British 77, Indian 61, Portuguese 52, German 13, Japanese 24, American 3, Malay 3, French 4, Italian 2, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish 5, African 5, South American European and Jew 2 each, Parsi 3, Russian, Turkish, and Bavarian 1 each and of unknown nationality 2. Malaria was responsible for half of the deaths among the British Troops.

Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 1,577, while only 1,028 Chinese births were registered. Taking the corrected birth figure to be 1,611 this gives an infant mortality of 979 per thousand, which proves conclusively that a large proportion of Chinese births must escape registration. The census return for 1906 showed 1,320 Chinese infants under one year of age, and 14,980 Chinese children between the ages of one year and five years.

The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases for the year was 1,632, of which 55 were among the Non-Chinese community, leaving 1,577 among the Chinese population. The death-rate among the Chinese from respiratory diseases was 5.1 per 1,000 as compared with 4.4 per 1,000 in the previous year and that for phthisis alone was 2.6 per 1,000 as compared with 1.9 per 1,000 in 1905. No doubt a number of these deaths were a sequel to the exposure experienced during the typhoon as the deaths from drowning alone certainly do not represent the entire toll levied by that disaster. The deaths from phthisis amongst the Chinese were 9.8 per cent. of the total deaths amongst that community.

The number of deaths under the heading Nervous Diseases for the year 1906 is 745, of which 635 were of Chinese children under 5 years of age, 449 of these being infants of one year old or less. These deaths of Chinese infants comprise 329 deaths from tetanus, trismus and convulsions and deaths from meningitis. The total number of deaths from malaria fever during the year was 448, of which 13 were among the Chinese population and 4 from the civil population in the districts in which there has been no malaria are Health Districts 1, 2 and 9 with 22, 19 and 34 deaths respectively. The number for the whole City being 134. In the whole of Kowloon there were 176 deaths. In Shatin and Aberdeen there were respectively 37 and 64 deaths from malaria. Since the year 1899 the attention of the Medical and Sanitary Departments has been specially directed towards the prevention of the formation of breeding pools for mosquitoes, and although the work proceeded very slowly for a year or two, yet much has been done by the fumigation of the basements of European houses (with the consent of the occupants), by the training of nullahs, by the filling in of pools, by the subsoil drainage of swampy ground, and by the resumption here and there of a public ditch which approached too closely to a Police Station or other European dwelling, to considerably lessen the facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes. One of the results of this work is seen in the table showing the number of admissions for malaria, to our two largest Hospitals, during each of the past ten years. It will be seen that the average has fallen from 1,016 in the five years 1897-1901 to 531 in the quinquennium 1902-1906. The year 1906 has been an unfavourable one in regard to malaria as both cases and deaths show an increase over the past few years, while the type has been unusually malignant. This increase in the number is partly accounted for by the large number of cases occurring among the employees in the new Railway works in Kowloon.

One remarkable feature which is brought out by this Table is the discrepancy between the case-mortality in the two Hospitals. The Tung Wah Hospital is a purely Chinese institution, maintained by voluntary contributions and supervised only by a Government medical officer. The reason for the high case-mortality at this Hospital does not lie altogether in the treatment of the patients, but in the fact that the Hospital is regarded by the Chinese more as a "home for the dying" than as an institution for the treatment of the sick. Consequently, the great majority of the cases of malaria that are admitted thereto are in a moribund condition, and so near to death that even the best medical administration of quinine is of no avail. Could we educate the Chinese to seek medical aid on the first onset of the symptoms of fever, and could we at the same time educate the many Chinese herbalists and native doctors who ply their calling in this colony, in the efficacy of quinine, many lives would undoubtedly be saved which are now sacrificed to ignorance and indifference. The figures showing Police admissions to Hospital are even more striking than the foregoing, for these admissions have fallen from an average of 32 per cent. of the strength for the five years 1897-1901 to the average of 13 per cent. of the strength for the past five years. It must, however, be borne in mind that during the first years of the occupation of the New Territories (April 1899 to December, 1901), malaria was extremely prevalent among the Police stationed there. Since 1902 the disease has been much less frequent due partly to the more regular use of quinine as a prophylactic. The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 1,179 of which 893 were of plague, and of typhoid

fever 66, as compared with 99 during 1905 and 129 in 1904. The European cases numbered 43, of which 15 were imported. The Chinese cases numbered 12, while 11 cases occurred amongst the other races in the Colony. Five of the European cases, three of the other Non-Chinese cases and seven of the Chinese cases died. In most of the cases of typhoid fever that occur in this Colony the infection is probably contracted by eating salads of raw vegetables, which have been grown in Kowloon market gardens, where it is customary to water and manure the plants with diluted human excreta—both urine and night-soil. Residents in the Far East should carefully avoid such articles of food as water cress, lettuce, etc., in view of this danger of contracting typhoid fever, cholera or intestinal parasites, all of which diseases may be conveyed in this manner. It will be seen from the above figures that this disease is much less prevalent among the Chinese than among Europeans in this Colony. Two cases of cholera were recorded during the year, both of them being Chinese employed on ships in the Harbour. One of the patients died. During the year 192 cases of small pox were notified, of which 11 were European with one imported case, 168 were Chinese with two imported cases. One of the European cases, three of the other Non-Chinese cases and 137 of the Chinese died. The number of vaccinations for the year was 7,450. Thirteen cases of diphtheria were notified throughout the year. Two of these were European cases, one a child, the other an adult. Nine cases were Chinese, one Portuguese, and one Filipino. All the cases of diphtheria, with the exception of one, occurred during the last three months of the year. All the Chinese died, and also the Portuguese child. Thirteen cases of scarlet fever were notified throughout the year. One was a Japanese case, and the remainder Chinese. Eight of the Chinese cases died. The scheme inaugurated in 1905 for supplying trained Chinese midwives to attend the poor in their own homes has proved most successful, largely owing to the supervision exercised over these women by Dr. Albrecht, who is engaged in medical missionary work in the Colony. Two of these midwives were employed at the beginning of the year, and in August the number was increased to four. They have attended 188 confinements during the year, and exercise a general supervision over the infants, during the first year of life, advising the mothers as to the manner of feeding, etc. Seventeen of these infants have been taken into the Colony—thirteen to Canton and four to Macao. Of these infants, 11 are known to be alive and well, while the remainder six only are dead—one a child that was practically still born, one a child with hare-lip and cleft palate, that died at the third month, two premature ly born children that died during the first week, and two others one of whom died on the second day, the mother being ill with fever. These midwives consult Dr. Stieve in all complications, and she was called to 20 of the above cases. All the mothers recovered from their confinements. There was an unfortunate recurrence of plague during the year 1906, the total number of cases recorded being 893. Five of these cases occurred in Europeans, while 9 were Indians 3 Portuguese, 2 Japanese and one each Parsi, Malay, Filipino and Eurasian, leaving 879 Chinese cases. The death-rate among the Europeans was 40 per cent., while among the Chinese it was 96.8 per cent.

The following number of interments in the various cemeteries of the Colony have been recorded during the year:—Non-Chinese Cemeteries: Colonial Cemetery 124; Roman Catholic Cemetery, 1,355; Mahomedan Cemetery, 53; Jewish Cemetery, 4; Parsi Cemetery, 4; and Sikh Cemetery, 10; total, 1,554. Chinese Cemeteries, 523.

PLAQUE MEASURES. There are at present four Plague Inspectors for the City of Victoria, one for Kowloon—Inspector Fincher being in charge of Health Districts 1, 2 and 3, and the Peak, Inspector S. M. Gidley in charge (acting) of Districts 4, 5 and 6, Inspector Knight in charge of Districts 7 and 8, and Inspector Allen in charge of Districts 9 and 10, and Inspector Mackenzie in charge of Kowloon.

These eleven coloured foremen interpreters, one for each district of the City of Victoria and one for Kowloon, who supervise the work of the "rat-catchers," assist the house-to-house cleansing, and act as interpreters to the inspectors where necessary. There are five gangs in the City of Victoria each consisting of one Chinese foreman, one artisan and seven coolies. Inspectors Fincher and Gidley have each one and a half gangs, and the other two plague inspectors have a gang each, while Kowloon also has a gang consisting of a Chinese foreman, two artisans and ten coolies.

During non-epidemic periods the whole of this staff is engaged in house-to-house cleansing work, about ten houses or thirty floors a day are dealt with, and each tenant receives three days' notice, in English and Chinese, requiring him to thoroughly cleanse his premises. On the day fixed the gang attends in the street opposite the houses named, and supplies hot water and soap solution to the tenants, and cleans out all empty rooms, basements, etc., the tenants themselves cleaning out their own premises with the assistance from us. The refuse turned out during this cleansing is removed by the gang to the nearest dust-bus. The soap solution is also used by the tenants for washing their beds, board, etc., in the street or on the verandah. When the cleansing work is completed by the tenants the Inspector visits every floor accompanied by the foreman interpreter and some of the coolies with a bucket of pesterine (liquid fuel) and some molasses and this is applied to the sides and corners of the floor and to the skirtings and round the partitions of the cubicles, and to the corners of the stairs, by means of the mops, under the personal supervision of the Inspector. At this visit when the floors are clear of furniture, etc., the Inspector makes special note of the condition of the ground surfaces, the absence of gratings to drain-inlets and ventilators, and the presence of rats and all these matters are dealt with by legal notice at once. In Districts 4, 5, and 6, crude phenol is used instead of pesterine, for purposes of comparison, in accordance with the wishes of the Board on this subject. The tenants are invited, in the attached notice, to allow their bedding and spare clothing to be steamed, in order to destroy fleas and other vermin, and compensation is offered for all articles damaged. Should a case of plague occur in a house, the Kaifong of the district is informed, and the floor on which the case has occurred is disinfected by the Plague staff, the walls being sprayed with corrosive sublimate, and the floor and the bed-boards washed with Jeyes' fluid or oxylin (half a pint to the gallon); crude carbolic acid is poured into the rat-runs, which are then filled up with cement; and the clothing and bedding is sent to the Disinfecting Station to be steamed. The remaining floors of the infected house are cleaned by the tenants in the same manner as in the house-to-house cleansing. Should there be any omissions or omissions in the infected house these are removed and compensation is paid for them, if the case has been duly reported, while illegals are dealt with by notice. The

composition in the case of Chinese, assessed separately by the Kaifong of the districts and by the Plague Inspector, and their assessments are dealt with by a Committee of the Sanitary Board. The Kaifong are appointed by the Tung Wah Hospital for the City of Victoria, and in the Kowloon by the inhabitants of Kowloon Point, Yau-mat, and Hangchow respectively.

By special time at the disposal of the Plague Inspectors is occupied in paying special visits to houses in which cases of plague have occurred in the previous season, with a view to seeing that they are free of rat runs and provided with impervious ground surfaces.

The Chinese have established public dispensaries and also district-plague hospitals which in the City of Victoria are managed by a Committee of which the Registrar-General and the two Chinese members of the Sanitary Board are members; in Kowloon, a purely local Committee manages the Dispensary and the Hospital. These institutions are supported by voluntary contributions, and are in charge of a Lieutenant of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, who sees out patients at the Dispensary, performs vaccinations, visits patients in their own homes, and treats the patients in the District Hospital. Cases of infectious diseases are notified by these doctors to the nearest District Sanitary Office, and in the case of plague, the patients may be treated in the District Hospital.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

The Twelfth Annual Report of this company reads:

The Directors herewith present to the Shareholders the Report and Accounts, duly audited, to the 31st December, 1906. The business has continued to make satisfactory progress, the profit, inclusive of the amount brought forward from previous year, showing a credit balance of £2,401 10s. 8d.

The Directors recommend that this amount be allocated as follows: To set aside £185, 8s. 2d. to "Reserve" for ad and doubtful debts and depreciation of stock, &c., to write £280 off "Purchase of Trading Rights," to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, free of Income Tax, absorbing £381, 11s., and to carry forward £398, 5s. 11d. to the next account; the sum carried forward includes provision for payment on January 1st of a dividend of £500 off the Submarine, in terms of the Bond.

Mr. H. R. Preston, retiring by rotation, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr. John Cooper, the Company's Auditor, also retires, and offers himself for re-appointment.

By order of the Board,
G. LENNON,
Secretary.

10th June, 1907

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1906.

Dr.	To trade expenses	£	8	4	2
	To London office expenses	230	11	0	
	To directors' fees	225	0	0	
	To auditor's fee	15	15	0	
	To debenture interest	95	15	1	
	To income tax	39	0	0	
	To advertisement	25	0	0	
	To depreciation on furniture	1	0	0	
	To amount written off steam launch	115	12	0	
	To balance, net profit	1,547	7	11	
		£2,358	5	2	
Cr.	By discount, &c.	£	18	12	0
	By commission	268	0	0	
	By transfer fees	1	10	0	
	By profit on trading	1,329	13	1	
		£2,358	5	2	

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1906.

Dr.	To authorised capital:—	£	a	d.
	8,604 shares of 12.6 each 5,377 10 0			
	To subscribed capital:—			
	7,688 shares, 12.6 each, fully paid 4,905 0 0			
	To sundry creditors:—			
	London and branches	3,604	10	7
	To debenture bond	2,000	0	0
	To reserve	814	11	9
	To unclaimed dividends	174	8	9
	To contingent liability for goods on consignment, per contract	916	9	6
	To profit and loss account, balance from last account	2,357	5	4
	Less—amount written off purchase of trading rights £500 0 0			
	Dividends 1906	2,450	10	0
	Reserve account	500	0	0
		1,480	10	0
	Add profit for the year 1906	1,547	7	11
		2,404	3	8
		£413,802	14	9

ASSETS.

Cr.	By cash at bank and in hand:—			
	At London and branches	1,71	1	1
	By remittances in transit	1,070	5	0
	By Bell's Asbestos Company Limited	600	0	0
	Dep at account	98	6	2
	By London Assets:—			
	Sundry debtors	368	9	8
	Office furniture	9	0	0
		107	6	2
	By Hongkong Agency Assets:—			
	Furniture	31	17	2
	Steam launch 6.5 12 0			
	Less—			
	Written off 115 12 0			
		500	0	0
	Sundry debtors	368	9	8
	Stock	2,180	3	5
		3,497	10	3

By Singapore Agency Assets:

	Furniture	20	8	4
	Sundry debtors	1,919	7	4
	Stock	2,758	11	1
	Stock on Consignment	861	3	7
		5,560	10	4
	By goods in transit	426	3	0
	By cons'g great sales	176	8	5
	By purchase of trading rights	2,260	0	0
	Less written off	500	0	0
		1,760	0	0
	By goods on consignment, per contract	916	9	6
		£13,802	14	9

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

DIRECT FROM, AND BOTTLED BY
LANGENBACH AND SOEHNE. WORMS ON-RHINE.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY

DIRECT FROM
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS,
CHALON-SUR-SAONE.

SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO. LTD.
PRICE LIST on Application.
Telephone No. 135.
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. say in their weekly share report, dated July, 15th 1907: A moderate business has been done in a variety of stocks, but only for investment purposes, since the element of speculation shows no signs of reappearing. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 2s. 4½d., while rates on Shanghai are 7s. 73 for a Bank Bill, and 7s. 73 for a three days' sight Private Bill. Bankers in London are quoted 81½, and Canada 84½ 5/16.

RAILWAY SHARES.—Small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been effected at last mentioned rates, viz., £195 for fractions, £222 for new shares, one call paid, and £680 for old shares; London quoted old shares £79½ ex now, and £90, one call paid, new shares; Nationals are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions have improved to buyers at £77½, and China Traders can be placed at £90. North China found buyers, but have further sellers at 7s. 75. Yangtze are up in the north to 180 buyers, so we follow this quotation. (Actions sold and are wanted at £270.)

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong changed hands and further sellers at £30. China sold at £87 to £88½, closing with buyers at £88.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao ruled quiet with sellers at £39, and only small sales at £29½. Indo-China have been fixed at £69 cum dividend, and £67 ex dividend of 2½ per cent. = 5s. per old share, paid in London on 26th ultimo. Waterbury's sold at 81½. Shells are weak at 45s. ex int. div. of 1s. per share (coupon No. 8) paid on 1st. instalment in London where the quotation is 44s. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

REFINERIES.—Unchanged and without sales. MINING SHARES.—Charbonnages can still be produced at 8s. 80, Raub sold and have buyers at 80; Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GOLDMANS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at £165 to £166, closing with buyers at latter rate. Peninsular and New Amoy Docks are unchanged. Shanghai Docks are steady in the north at 7s. 76, while Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have improved in Shanghai to 7s. 225. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sellers at 7s. 20 at a small sale at 7s. 18.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands changed hands at \$105 to \$106, and shares could be had at the lower rate; Kowloon Land sold at \$37. West Point are steady at \$50. Hongkong Hotels are at offer at \$118. Humphrey's Estates sold at \$100, at which figures are obtainable. Shanghai Land are quoted 7s. 102 ex the interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid on 9th inst.

COTTON MILLS.—Unchanged. SUEZ CANAL MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—China Light and Powers can be placed at 86 cum all. Hongkong Electric sold and have sellers at \$143. Bell's Asbestos can be placed at \$7 cum div. payable shortly. Green Island Cements sold at rising rates, up to 17½, having been paid, the closing rate is \$17 buy-sell the interim dividend of 50 cent. per share paid yesterday; the following particulars, showing the progress of this Company during the last 10 years, may be of interest to some of our readers.

On the 31st December, 1897, the book value of the Company's three establishments was \$912,949.90. Since then there has been expended for additions \$2,883,130.00, making altogether \$3,796,079.90, while the vesting off during the 10 years amount to \$2,721,338.93, leaving \$1,074,740.97.

as the Book Value on the 31st December, 1906. During these 10 years the reserve fund has been raised from \$1,000 to \$2,111,000 (the total of premiums on new issues), while dividends have been paid to Shareholders of together \$1,434,840.61, viz:—

on a paid up	\$20,000 for	1897	giving of a Constitution, the first Diet only
\$ 57,427.40	Capital of	\$500,000	meeting in 1891.
\$ 50,000.00		\$500,000	
\$ 79,943.20		\$999,000	With this example before her, China, if she
\$ 79,943.20		\$1,000,000	means to do so, could easily put her currency,
\$ 79,943.20		\$1,000,000	and with it her finances, on a proper footing.
\$375,000.00		\$1,000,000	remarks a correspondent in a contemporary
\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000	

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Editor.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE, 181

TO LET.

QUEEN'S GARDENS No. 10, for August and September, Rent \$10 a month. Apply to—

W. BREWIN, 1211

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, TO LET with Five Big Rooms, in Garden Road, Kowloon, near the Ferry Wharf. Electric Fittings laid on. Rent exceptionally low, \$90 per month including taxes.

Apply to— H. RUTTON & SON, 1212

No. 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUS IN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the GREEN, on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing at 9 p.m.

Machado's String Band will be in attendance. Tickets: \$1 each can be obtained from Members, or at the Gate.

P. H. NYE, 1213

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF WEI ON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Solicitor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Honour the Chief Justice has in virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting to the 12th day of August, 1907, as the time for Creditors to send in their Claims against the Estate of WEI ON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Solicitor, deceased, who died on the 19th day of May, 1907 at the Government Civil Hospital, Victoria aforesaid, and Letters of Administration were granted by the aforesaid Court on the 8th day of June, 1907 to LEE AU SZ of No. 15, Gage Street, Victoria, aforesaid, Widow, the natural and lawful mother of the said deceased.

NOTICE is also given that all Claims are to be sent in writing to the Undersigned prior to the said 12th day of August, 1907, or a Notice will be taken of them.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 14th day of June 1907.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, Solicitors for the said Administrator.

1214



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"

Capt. A. Bissler, will leave for the above places MONDAY, the 22nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIEBER & Co., Agents, Prince's Building, 3

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEREBHOY & CO., 25, Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:

Per case 1 doz. bottle.

BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & Co's \$25.00

PELLER, TILAC & Co's 16.50

GEORGES ROZEAU & Co's 14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

貨 KUNG YIK GODOWNS. 益公

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAK TONG TSIU, Praya West, on (M. L. No. 294 to 295), formerly known as the Po On Godowns, the lease for which having expired, have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The Kung Yik Godowns, Agents of the SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

SAM WANG & CO. LTD., 1167

TELEPHONE: No. 321.

Address: 81, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director, 1167

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 15th July, 1907, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 25, Wyndham Street,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:— DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADES with WIRE MATTRESSES, MARBLE TOP BUFFETS with Bevelled Glass, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE TOP WASHTANDS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, BRUSSEL'S CARPET, &c., &c.

On view on SATURDAY the 13th July. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As above.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, 1216

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907 will be Payable on the 23rd instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1196

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 29th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th instant to MONDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents, for the

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 12th July, 1907. 1205

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. N.S. 429, dated Hongkong 9th July, 1902 for Ten Shares of this Bank numbered 14,823 to 14,832 inclusive registered in the name of CHENG PO CHO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 4350 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1210

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD., 1159

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DURABI JAMESJI TATA, RATANJI JAMESJI TATA and RATANJI DADARJI TATA have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP under the name and style of TATA SONS & COMPANY from 1st April, 1907. The current businesses of their present respective Firms of TATA & SONS and TATA & COMPANY have been taken up by the New Firm of TATA SONS & CO. as from 1st July, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July 1907. 1195

WANTED

WANTED.

A T. CANTON, a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Salary Gold \$900 per annum.

Apply to— "P," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 1202

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY of Experience in Teaching, and holding Diplomas, desires Employment in a Family or School. Branches: English, French, Piano, &c. for the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

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TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 192

TO LET.

NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road. Apply to— J. R. MICHAEL, No. 1, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL. 2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13c, MACDONNELL ROAD. Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarter and Grass Tennis Court. Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM, Yau On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 492

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to— COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1907. 197

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 180

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshau Canton. Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 191

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907. Apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 982

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARON VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to— HEWAN & Co., No. 15, Gage Street, West, Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS. Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO LET.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD. GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to— "K," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 879

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to— ARBATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. No. 38, CAINE ROAD. AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street. GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court. No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 94

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 103

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY. LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty. Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 809

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights. No. 49, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July. "CHERUB VILLAS" A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental. Apply to— ARBATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 890

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong. Cheap rent. Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION, Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

SHAMSHAU—CANTON. TO LET in SUN LIFE BUILDING. French Concession, Large, Well-lit Offices. Godowns also, if required. Apply to— POWELL GRANT, Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1209

TO LET.

SHOPS and FLATS in Des Voeux Road Central. No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 24 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor) BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. No. 3 and 4, ALBANY. No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Row. No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PEARL). No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

SHAMSHAU—CANTON, No. 24. From the 1st January, 1908, Premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company. Apply to— JEBSEN & CO., Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1197

TO LET.

3 STORIED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road. Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Prince's Building, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO LET.

NO. 38, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Immediate Possession. Apply to— THE COMPTON, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 338

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenside". Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole. GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarter. ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices. Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices. Possession from 1st August next. Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1189

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH" CONDUIT ROAD. No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1190

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. GODOWNS Nos. 93, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East. Apply to— CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1059

TO LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL. Apply to— MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO LET.

SUITE of TWO ROOMS opening one from the other. Newly furnished. Fine verandah. Bath and Dressing Room adjoining. Healthy and cool locality. Splendid view of harbour. Admirably suited for Married Couple, or the rooms could be let singly. Apply to— "ENGLISH," Care of "Daily Press" Office, 11 ngk nr. 23th June, 1907. 11132

TO LET.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 491

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CAPITAL PAID UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dally, Port Arthur, Antung, Lioyang, Mukden, Tieling, Chang Chun.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum. " " " 3 " 3 1/2 " " " " " 6 " 3 " " " " " " 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager, Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. 560

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ. (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY). ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND .. FL. 5,000,000 "2417,000

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cholon, Tegal, Paoanlong, Paoanlong, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja, (Acheen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum. " " " 6 do. 4 do. " " " 3 do. 3 1/2 do. " " " 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN Agent, Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. 26

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,000

Should be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

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& CO. LTD.

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PLEYEL,
KEMMLER
AND

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ARE UNRIVALLED.

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PERIOD OF TWO YEARS

GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [38-2]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 49,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
W. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [47]

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AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-CHAPPELLE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTHER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [114]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,385,720 19 8

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. [1146]

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1905. [29]

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account
Sales rendered and settlement effected
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FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [778]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF
LANDED PROPERTY Situated at
CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing
the river. The lots contain by a measure about
50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can
be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to
GOLDING & BARTON, Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [970]

COLLECTIONS OF
USED POSTAGE STAMP
IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS.	MIXED STAMPS.
100 for \$0.80	50 for \$ 3.00
150 " 1.75	100 " 10.00
200 " 2.50	150 " 15.00
250 " 3.75	200 " 25.00
275 " 4.00	300 " 35.00
	350 " 45.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.
ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS
and other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.
GRACE & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.
1145

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TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable
for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE,
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [106]

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FOR 1907.
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Van Houten's in solubility,
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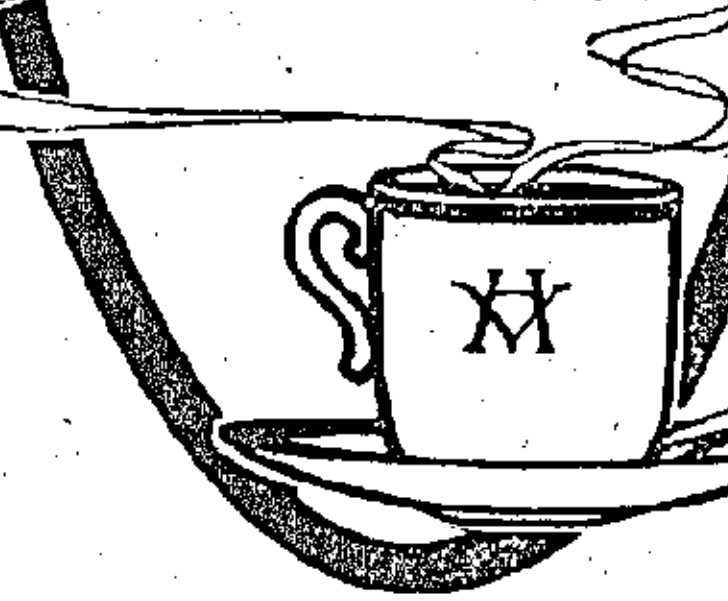
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Houten's
cocoa

"Pure and Unmixed."—
The Lancet.

"In flavour it is perfect."—
The British Medical Journal.

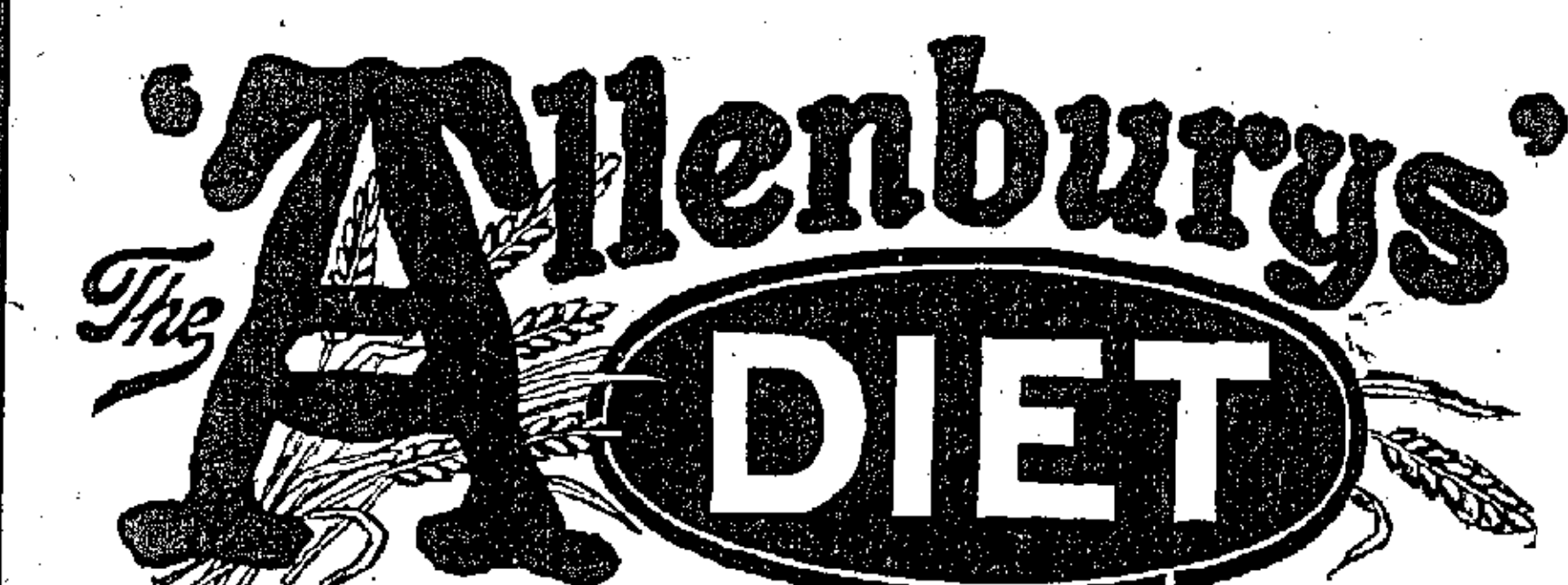
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The "Allenburys' DIET is for Adults and is quite distinct from the "Allenburys' Foods for Infants.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

EVAPORATION OF GOLD METALS—A MAIL
SUBWAY—TIDES OF THE EARTH'S CRUST—
LUNGS FOR AIRLESS PLACES—ELECTRIFIED
GAS—FLAMES—SCHOOLS OF AIR NAVIGATION—
PROOF THAT ELEMENTS CHANGE—
CHIEFS FOR PANICS—GOOGLES OF SHEET
STEEL.

The long-suspected evaporation of metals and
their solid compounds has been recently shown
by several methods, that of Zonghola being to
enclose the substance in an airtight glass vessel
with a piece of chemically pure silver foil
suspended horizontally a third of an inch or less
above it. Experiments have been made with
copper, lead, iron, zinc, non-metals (sulphur,
selenium, tellurium and phosphorus), metalloids
(arsenic and antimony), and various oxides,
hydrates, sulphides and haloid and oxygen salts.
The silver foil was more or less affected in nearly
every case, usually taking on a golden tint.
To produce a distinct effect required weeks or
months in most cases, but a few days or
even hours were sufficient with some sub-
stances, metalloids and non-metals acting more
energetically than metals. The results seem
to indicate some connection between
evaporation and the action of solid bodies on
photographic plates, as well as with radio-
activity.

The familiar mail van is to disappear from
Berlin streets if a new plan of connecting the
central post office with the various stations in
the city is carried out. A tube of sufficient size
to permit a stopping man to enter is to be con-
structed, and this will have two railway tracks,
one above the other. Small two-wheeled cars
will be run by electricity. No locomotive or
attendant on board will be required, and trains
containing up to six cars will carry the mails to
any part of the city in a fourth of the present
time.

The theory that the earth's crust is subject
to diurnal movements analogous to tides has
been confirmed by the seismograph at Mauritius.
The movements seem to depend upon the sun.
A wave of low barometric pressure travels
around the earth after the sun, and this wave
causes a bulge in the crust beneath it.

Fused sodium peroxide, electrically pre-
pared, is the chemical agent in a process
of air regeneration that has been recommended
for such purposes as submarine boats, etc.
In contact with water, pure oxygen is given
off, caustic soda, being formed. The soda
absorbs the carbonic acid, coating the peroxide
with a crust of carbonate which is removed by
shaking the chemical in a wire net or gauze
cylinder. It is found that 6½ ounces of the
peroxide give the seven gallons of oxygen
required by one man per hour, and that 2½
pounds should sustain nine men in a submarine
of 2,700 cubic feet capacity for nine hours,
before the carbonic acid in the air breathed
would increase to a troublesome quantity.

Experimenting on the influence of small
currents of electricity upon flames—especially
those of acetylene—C. P. Lorenz has found
that an alternating current of a few hundredths
of an ampere increases the light about 10 times
at the same time shortening the flame.
Before a mirror the periodic changes are easily
seen. The flame, which gives out a humming
sound, can be used where a specially white,
short-wave light is required, and it is also
applicable as a telephone receiver, especially if
it is supplied through a monometer mouthpiece
into which the voice is directed. The electric
current was passed between the burner and a
wire projecting into the dark cone of the flame.

The aeronautic school which has been in
existence for a year at Paris is to be followed
by a similar one in Germany, the training at
first to consist of a one year's course in ballooning.
The instruction will include: the calculation
of volume of balloons; methods of cutting
the material; methods of rendering the material
impermeable; construction of nets; gases used
for inflation; the general theory of balloon
construction and use; scientific instruments
used in ascensions; meteorological observations;
ascents with passengers; methods for landing;
applications with airships. Work with aero-
planes is to be added when these machines are
sufficiently developed.

The most direct evidence we have of the
disintegration of atoms is that afforded by
radium, and this is very briefly summed up by
Sir Oliver Lodge. Rutherford measured the
magnetic deflection of the alpha-rays, or
positively charged particles, shot out by radium
emanation at a certain stage of disintegration.
From this he inferred that the mass of each
particle was comparable with twice that of an
atom of hydrogen, consequently that the pro-
jected particles were material, and, if a single
known substance, must be either hydrogen or
helium—probably the latter. Ramsay and Soddy
then examined the spectrum of some of the
emanation enclosed in a vacuum tube. Helium
was not at first detected, as it would have been

if it had been an ingredient in a mixture, but it
appeared in a day or two at about the rate
required by the disintegration hypothesis. It
has been observed further that radium loses
much activity when its emanation is removed,
gradually regaining it as fresh emanation is
formed. Other proof that atoms are not
changeless units is more roundabout, but is
voluntarily, varied and weighty.

The disappearing chair for theaters is de-
signed to lessen the risk to life and limb in
large audiences stricken with panic. The back
of the chair folds forward on the seat, and
pressing a spring releases a rod supporting
the chair, when the whole arrangement sinks
into and closes an aperture in the floor, leaving
an unobstructed standing surface.

The value of vasidium—formerly greater
than that of gold, owing to scarcity and cost of
extraction—was recently lowered to about that
of silver by the discovery of a large quantity near
Lima, Peru. No other considerable deposit is
known.

Goggles for drivers of motor
vehicles have thin steel plates in place of the
usual lenses. There is nothing brittle to break,
endangering the eyes, and three ingeniously
arranged slits enable the wearer to see every-
thing in front of him.


ARE CHINESE CLASSICS
FORGOTTEN?

The vagaries of historical scepticism have
begun to invade Sino-logy, and several strange
works appear at intervals which are full of
misplaced learning. Among these curiosities
of eccentric scholarship must be classed a
little book on early Chinese history by Mr.
Allen.

Of late the question is discussed whether the
Chinese Classics are not all forged, and
several learned men have taken a part in the
discussion. Mr. Kingsmill, of Shanghai late
President of the North China Branch of the
Royal Asiatic Society in that Chinese settle-
ment, has suggested a Sanskrit origin for the
famous Confucian classic of the Odes, Mr.
Herbert Giles, another scholar profoundly
versed in the lore and language of the
Celestials and Chinese Professor at Cambridge,
has attacked the celebrated Taoist work "Lao-
tse" and tried to prove it a forgery.

Now Mr. Allen, who is by the way, a mis-
sionary goes further and expresses the
opinion that the well-known work of Mencius
was forged by Sana Teion who fraudulently
manufactured the name Mencius from a town
which is now a treaty port near the French
frontier of Tonkin, there having been no real
person of that name famous in Chinese
philosophy and religion. But Mr. Allen goes
still further and says that this Sana Teion
practically forged nearly the whole classical
literature of China! If he was the forger, then
he must be evidently an extraordinarily clever
man. The question, which Mr. G. W. Parker,
another learned scholar, but on the opposite side
in this controversy, asks naturally arises,
whence did this Sana Teion acquire the literary
art to compose a whole literature, admittedly
varied and profound, all by himself? Mr.
Parker rather unkindly calls Mr. Allen's book
"dreadfully unreadable" and says it is "im-
possible from beginning to end, with scarcely
orthodox line in it." The latter statement
is quite true as Mr. Allen is very heterodox,
and from a literary point of view quite
eccentric.

But as we (*Bombay Gazette*) have said, he is
not alone in this heterodoxy, as he has several
English Sino-logs with him. But it is a sign
of some progress that such an abstruse question
is being discussed nowadays and that, too, in a
book published by the S.P.C.K., which has an
object in this. This Society thinks that it pro-
duces Christian knowledge by trying to show
that the main works expounding the Chinese
religion are forgeries. But even if they be
forgeries, still they are pretty ancient, for the
forger flourished 2,000 years ago.



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A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 17th July.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	About 19th July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Neon, 27th July.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG, MANILA, NINGPO, and NEWCHANG	CHILLY	On 16th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	NANGHANG	On 16th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	HUICHOW	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	KUUKIANG	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	SUNGKIANG	On 20th July, 4 P.M.
	CHINGTU	On 3rd August, 4 P.M.

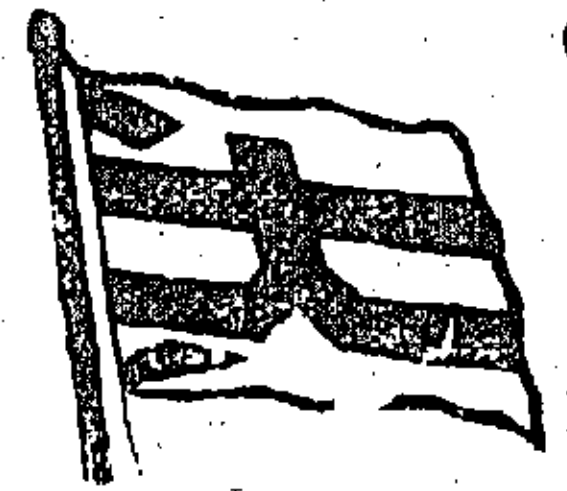
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 15th July, 1907.



OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsides. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	Second half of July
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Aug.
TJULATJAP	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

Yurk Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

19

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Sole and most Effective Agent for Regular Use.



MAGNESIA

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"AMBRIA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SCANDIA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "BENVOIRLICH," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 15th July, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TONKIN," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex ss. "Dordogne," and "Matapan" from Havre ex ss. "Matapan," from Bordeaux ex ss. "Le Président Leroi Lallier" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 15th July, 1907, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th July, 1907, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1907.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rabatino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 9:30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CAPORELLI & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex ss. "Himalaya"
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. & "B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Proofs read by Englishmen.

DAMPFSCHIFFS-REDEEREI "UNION" ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"VERONA,"
Captain Dobrouz, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, the 23th July, 1907.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in South Africa, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPS PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

295

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A. I. A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 96 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet.
Length on Blocks... 564 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 62 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and ADAPTED TO undertake BUILDING, REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer, "GOLA MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P., specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham, Hongkong.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4300 tons, 10 guns, 7000 I.H.P., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Manila.

Bedford, British cruiser, 19th April—Singapore.

Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 10 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Hamber, Yangtze.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L. Majumdar, Shanghai.

Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D. S. Ralke, Hongkong.

Dianen, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 4,150 h.p., Capt. Empress, Hongkong.

Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Gresson, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,400 tons, 10 guns, 7000 I.H.P., Capt. Dalton, Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. P. Henniker, Hongkong.

Jann, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Darwall, en route Hongkong.

Kent, armoured, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yde Horsey, Manila.

King, Alfred, British cruiser, 1,400 tons, Capt. Cecil P. Thursday, Manila.

Kiska, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr. P. Crabtree, Shanghai.

Monmouth, cruiser, 3,800 tons, Capt. J. A. Take, Manila.

Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.

Officer, torpedo boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 I.H.P., Lt. Comdr. Kiddle, en route Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 250 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Walcott, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atlay, West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,000 tons, 6 guns, Commadore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong.

Tal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Seeratan, on Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 50 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. West, Yangtze.

